

NEWS FROM MAUI ISLE

Kahului Wants Better Steamer Service.

HEALTH BOARD CENSURED

Infected Portions of Town Thrown Open Soon—Makawao Teachers' Meeting.

The following is taken from the bright columns of the Maui News of last Saturday. The News is well written, and Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, respectively, editor and business manager, are up-to-date journalists.

Kahului Port of Entry.

Do the inter-island navigation companies really know that the United States Government has declared Kahului a port of entry? Lahaina, Maalea, and Makawao have regular steamer service, but Kahului and that portion of Maui dependent on the leisurely movements of the Claudine, which is supposed to be due at Kahului on Wednesday morning, but which really drifts into Kahului whenever the exigencies of ship towing permit. To ask the passengers who are at present obliged to avail themselves of the Claudine to spend two whole days between Honolulu and Kahului, in order that a collector may be towed out, is an outrage on the public which will right itself to the detriment of the inter-island companies, if a better service is not given us.

Censures the Board.

The infected portions of Kahului are to be thrown open at the end of our month from the date of the plague. In this two unparagoned stupid mistakes have been made by the Honolulu Board of Health. The first was to have excluded the residents east of the railroad from their homes, and the second is to open up the portion of town where the plague actually found a foothold, too soon. The evils arising from the first mistake have already been experienced, the danger to be feared from the second is a future contingency.

Another Complaint.

It is true that the Board of Health deserve credit for the masterly manner in which they met, fought and conquered the plague in Kahului. But the victory won, they should not go to sleep on their laurels. Remember, gentlemen, that Kahului is a seaport, and one through which an enormous import and export trade is daily being carried. There is no appeal for the long delay which has occurred in the matter of segregating that part of the district. No longer delay should be permitted in the matter of opening up all the portions of town which may be safe to the mainland, for the purpose of selling the land open to public trade and travel. In this connection the News makes a personal appeal to Dr. Garvin, who thoroughly understands the situation, to use his influence to have Kahului properly rehabilitated at once.

Wailuku Wants a Park.

Wanted—A public park. Wailuku should have at least one spot which could be utilized as a public park. The Government now owns an ideal place and it should be the duty of the citizens of Wailuku to see that it is devoted to that purpose. The proposed site is the land purchased from the Wailuku plantation for a reservoir site. After the reservoir is completed there will be enough ground left to lay out a very nice little park. A proposition has been made that the Government sell this surplus land to private owners, but it would be much better to convert it into a place of recreation. Then plant it out to grass and set out a number of shade trees with rustic seats. The view from the site is one grand panorama, with the valley for a background, and a vast expanse of the ocean, Mount Haleakala and Kahului bay, with its shipping, for the foreground. Let us have a park.

A Probable Suicide.

On Tuesday afternoon a vaquero of the Spreckelsville plantation found the dead body of a Japanese hanging to the limb of a kiawe or algeroba tree between Camp 7 and the Mainland. The body was reported to the sheriff's office, and Deputy Sheriff A. N. Hayselden went out to investigate, accompanied by Dr. John Weddick. The body had evidently been dead for more than three weeks, and was dead for more than three weeks, and was dead for more than three weeks. The disfigured body had apparently climbed the tree, wrapped the sash of his kimono around a limb, and then tied the two ends of the sash around his neck. The two ends of the sash were found by a number of Japanese of Camp 7 and also from Kihikihi were brought to view the remains, but were unable to identify them. A coroner's inquest was held on Friday, and the Japanese came to his death by his own hands by hanging himself to a tree by the neck until he died.

Progressive "42" at Makawao

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hardy was the scene of a gay gathering of some twelve couples of Makawao's youth on Friday night of last week. A cold stormy night prevented some from getting out. The occasion was a progressive "Forty-two" party in honor of Miss Schweizer, who is soon to leave Maui for her home on the Mainland. The first ladies' prize was won by Miss Kate Watson, whose card showed an unbroken series of "fags," and first gentlemen's prize by Mr. Frank Alexander, his series of "Old Glory" being broken by but one card. After a dainty supper of ice cream and cake the party cheerfully wended its way homewards through the drenching rain. The following were some of those present: Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Lindsey, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McCoy, Mr. Lindsey, Mr. and Mrs. O. Alken, Mr. and Mrs. Carley, Messrs. Simpson, Kate Watson, Mary Fleming, Nellie Crook and Schwezer, Messrs. Jas. Anderson, David Fleming, Geo. T. Baldwin, W. C. Crook and Chas. Baldwin.

Makawao Teachers' Meeting

On the afternoon of last Monday the Makawao teachers' meeting was held in the Makawao school house. Owing to inclement weather, eleven persons were present. The program arranged for the meeting included a Second Reader lesson and a lesson from the poem "Evangeline." As the leader appointed for the lesson was not present that day, the lesson was omitted and all the time was given to the study of "Evangeline," which was conducted by Mr. Nishwitz. Mr. Nishwitz read aloud history, giving the story of the life and the historical setting of the poem. The section of the poem studied included the latter portion of Part 1 and all of Part 2 of the poem, in all about 250 lines. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 12th.

Dedication Service

On Sunday last the Japanese Methodist Episcopal Church at Hana was dedicated. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. Imai, assisted by Rev. H. Kihara, of Honolulu, and Rev. R. Saito, of Lahaina. Mr. Gjerding, manager of the Hana plantation, donated the lot on which the church is built. Other plantations and managers on the island also donated money to aid in its erection. The principal part of the money for the building, however, was donated by the Japanese themselves. The church is entirely out of debt.

"No Kikenny" Methods.

The Hilo papers, as well as those of Honolulu, are striving for leadership, and to date the Herald seems to have the thing, not through and by virtue of merit, so much as through, and by virtue of, the fact that both, however, are newsworthy papers, and it is to be hoped that they will not emulate the Kikenny press, but rather that they will each thrive and fatten on competition.

Spaniards Try Cheating.

Four Spaniards were convicted of gross cheating in the District Court at Wailuku on Monday last and sentenced to one month at hard labor. They had induced the H. C. & S. Co. of Spreckelsville to advance each of them \$2 upon the promise to do work for the plantation on the following day. Instead of doing so, they went to Kahului, and were about to leave for Honolulu when arrested.

Notes of Small Events.

Wailuku should take a lesson from Honolulu and Hilo in the matter of holiday sports. Nothing marks the progressive spirit of a town so much as readiness to take hold of and promote public gatherings for races, fairs and other similar entertainments.

A note of new buildings going up in Wailuku will be found in the local columns this week. Wailuku is not booming, but it is growing, and will continue to do so for a long time.

Wailuku should lay aside politics and rumors of politics for a while and begin to get ready for a Fourth of July celebration.

The Wailuku Union School will give an entertainment on Friday, June 8th.

Fred Hayselden, Jr., of Lanai, is spending the week in Wailuku, and will return to Maunaloa tomorrow.

The Kihikihi plantation is having a large hospital erected at Camp 3, which will soon be ready for occupancy.

Supt. Taylor of the Wailuku water works returned from Honolulu on Thursday morning, bringing a welcome sack with him.

The advent of the trade winds has driven away the mosquitoes and malaria, and Wailuku is now the healthiest and happiest town west of anywhere.

Paul Isenberg came to Lahaina on Thursday to visit Capt. Ahlborn, and incidentally to look after the interests of the Pioneer sugar plantation.

The residence purchased by Attorney George Hong from the George R. R. Co. has been thoroughly renovated by its new owner, and new rooms and a lanai have been added.

The idea of converting the surplus ground at the Spreckelsville plantation into a public park, and it is expected that there will be a citizens' meeting held at once to inaugurate measures for accomplishing this end.

The exterior of Dr. Weddick's house is about completed, ready for the painter and the carpenters are at work on the interior. The house presents a neat and tasteful appearance, and will be quite an ornament to that portion of town.

There is considerable talk of a blockade of the vessels now in port, as too many came in at once. On board the Dora Blumh, now lying outside waiting to unload, is a large amount of paper and job work material for the news, and the jobs are waiting till the paper is landed.

An odd derelict has drifted on the beach at Kahului—a full length pine tree which was probably washed into the sea by some of the Northwest rivers. It is not decorated with bunnies, which is heavily crusted with barnacles, showing that it has been a long time in the water.

Mr. J. E. Miller, representing the San Francisco Fertilizer Company, and Mr. Ed. A. Fraser, manager of the Hawaii Railway Company at Mahukona, reached Wailuku from Hawaii via the Kinohiua this morning. Mr. Fraser will leave for Honolulu this afternoon by the Claudine.

On last Sunday afternoon a very beautiful and impressive Christian service was held at the residence of H. Bethe, of Wailuku, his two little daughters being the recipients of the sacrament. Rev. J. M. Lewis administered the rites in the presence of the family and a few friends.

MORE FROM MAUI.

Wailuku Honored Memory of Chief Justice Judd.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, May 20.—Wednesday the flags at the Wailuku court house and at the residence of A. N. Kepoikai were placed at half-mast in respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Judd, the news of whose death reached Maui that morning.

Mr. Taylor hopes to have the Wailuku waterworks completed by the 4th of July. It is probable that a subscription fund will be given in Wailuku to celebrate the event.

The H. C. Co. is plowing new land just below the new ditch, which as yet is incomplete. This ditch goes through the Pala and Hamakuaupoko plantations' lands, for which privilege the two last mentioned plantations are to have one-tenth of the water. The water from this diaduct will irrigate the mauka lands of Spreckelsville plantation situated in Makawao.

Mr. D. Loveland of Hamakuaupoko met with a most painful and serious accident while superintending the placing in position of the new iron fence in front of the Makawao cemetery, on the 2d instant. Some hot lead struck him in the eye, the shock of which knocked him backwards. A Japanese assistant, extracted from his eye a piece of lead as large as a thumb nail. Mr. Loveland thought at first that his sight was destroyed, but now hopes now to fully recover.

Mrs. Gilbertson is a guest of Mrs. I. von Tempel at Haleakala ranch.

Horn flies are extremely bad in Kula and Makawao regions, scarcely a horse escaping a bite back in these localities.

In Maunaloa, Makawao, there has been but no clear days in forty.

Weather—Heavy wind, frequent showers and muddy roads.

NOTES FROM SPRECKELSVILLE.

Big Yield of Sugar Certain for This Season.

(Special Correspondence.)

SPRECKELSVILLE, May 22.—The grinding season is now far enough advanced to make it plain that it will not finish before July 31, and that the crop will reach at least 18,000 tons. Next year, with the addition of the Hilo cane, about double that amount will have to be dealt with, and after that the new mill will begin to produce from 40,000 tons the first year to a considerable increase on that figure in the seasons to follow.

The last month has given us copious showers of welcome rain and some splendid weather for growing cane. The fields of young cane for the next crop are in splendid condition and promise a much more excellent yield of sugar than any crop seen here before. The aspect of the labor problem does not look so threatening as it did some months ago, and it now seems probable that no serious clash will occur from the impending increase in the labor laws. Nearly all the laborers from the new Molokai plantations, together with a large number from Lanai and Kauai, have been recently set at liberty and dispersed among the other plantations, and this has considerably lessened the scarcity that lately seemed imminent. The attempts to make Italians, Spanish and Tyrolean additions to our labor supply have been the reverse of encouraging, and it seems as if the Japanese would still have to be the principal source from which we can replenish our field forces.

A new locomotive, the "Puunene," has just arrived and been set up. It is being used by the Kahului Railroad Company until the broad-gauge line on the plantation is nearer completion.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 60 cents.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

Crews of Coast Fliers Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

President Steyn has gone to Pretoria. John Clark Kidpath the historian is ill.

Kentucky Republicans endorse McKinley.

Millions in bad stamps are circulating in Cuba.

Ahmed Ben Mussa, grand vizier of Morocco, is dead.

Howard Gould's yacht Niagara has arrived at Queens town.

The Philadelphia has reached San Francisco from Panama.

The Filipino General, de los Santos, has surrendered at Bulacan.

There is general rejoicing in Canada over the relief of Mafeking.

Germany has composed its differences with the Congo Free State.

The Government steamer John R. Hugo has been burned at Omaha.

Gen. Law Wallace has received \$30,000 royalty on the play of "Ben Hur."

The gasoline boat Monterey, loaded with lumber, was wrecked at Coos Bay.

Chicago brewers refuse to pay the \$500 license fee and will test the law.

May 19th, (afternoon), sugar, raw firm; fair refining 3 13-16c; refined steady.

The German government denies that a gunboat is to be kept in West Indian waters.

McCoy worsted Creedon in six rounds when Creedon's seconds threw up the sponge.

The bill appointing thirty dental surgeons in the Army has been reported favorably.

Kitzsimmons, the prize fighter, was bitten by a pet lion and his hand is badly swollen.

The Boston Grand Jury has indicted Francis Truth for misuse of mails on twenty counts.

Largo will not be insured for Cape Nome unless the vessels carrying it pass inspection.

The Methodist General Conference will not modify the church discipline regarding amusements.

Fifteen young women of the Connecticut State Normal school have been suspended for flirting.

The headquarters of the American Theosophists has been formally established at Point Loma, Cal.

Over 400 athletes have entered the games of the Western Inter-Collegiate Amateur Athletic Association.

The games between Berkeley and Pennsylvania, set for May 19th, were postponed on account of rain.

A native proclamation circulated at Manila discredits the Civil Commission and counsels further resistance.

The United States offices at the French Exposition have been robbed of considerable money by a clever thief.

The American Cabinet has announced that there will be no intervention in the Boer war unless asked for by both sides.

The Colombia government claims to have won a battle in the Vetas district, capturing 1200 prisoners and killing many.

Vessels bound for Nome are unable to go North of Dutch harbor on account of ice. Passengers are suffering greatly.

The House has voted to repay Lee's Confederate soldiers for property taken from them in violation of the terms of surrender.

Billy Manning, the ex-pugilist, has become wealthy owing to oil well and gold mine investments in Southern California.

A cabinet crisis exists in Peru over the proposed appointment of young Amadeus Pierola as director of the post office.

The Boer delegates got an enthusiastic reception at Washington and, in their private capacity, will be presented to McKinley.

Wm. H. Hunt of Montana will be Secretary of State for the island of Porto Rico. He is a son of the late Secretary Hunt.

Mexico is to throw open her archives for the settlement of Spanish grant litigation in California, especially that over the Algodones ranch.

Two stages on the Yosemite road were held up on May 18th and the passengers robbed. The job was done after the fashion set by Black Bart.

Eugene Martin, son of Henry Martin, a New Haven millionaire, died at the San Diego poor farm. The father refused to meet the burial expenses.

Military cables and telegrams are rapidly connecting all points in the Philippines with Manila. There are now first-class telegraph offices on Luzon.

The Duke of Orleans has left the St. James and Marlborough clubs but will not comply with the demand to quit the Bachelors' Club which he says is "unbecoming."

Lieut. Eloff's patrol were killed and the Irish-American brigade were greatly cut up at Kroonsdrad. The Boers are turning against their French and German recruits.

Fourteen of the Sultan's wives have been publicly logged and pine exile for complicity in a political intrigue. The fogged women were afterwards put on the list of peace manias.

In resentment over the course of canal corporations in barring Nicaraguan construction, Senator Morgan has called for a searching inquiry into their objects and will begin a legislative war upon them.

Secretary Long has relieved Commander C. C. Todd from duty as hygienic officer of the Navy and put him under suspension. He is accused of trying to influence public opinion against the transfer of his work to the Coast and Geodetic survey.

Following is the latest ballot for Bishop at the Methodist General Conference: J. F. Berry 357, H. Spelmeyer 345, D. H. Moore 293, J. W. Hamilton 258, T. B. Neely 39, C. J. Little 15. Others from one to seven votes. Necessary to choice, 460.

The Cape Nome rush from Seattle has begun. The Senator will carry 500 passengers; the Cleveland 195; the Albatross 250; the Lakme 200; the Oregon 600. The whalers Alexander, Wm. Ballaliss, Belvidere, Beoga and the barkentine Pitcairn are at Unalakleet.

Members of St. Paul's Congregational Church at Chicago broke ground for a new edifice a week ago today with their own hands. All the members took hold of a rope, drawing a plow across the site and afterwards began the labor of excavation with picks and shovels.

A Louisville dispatch says: "Charles Head Smith of Chicago owner of Lieutenant Gibson, to-night deposited with

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills For Pale People Save Many Lives

Lives are saved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Mr. G. H. Snyder, 1310 Louisiana St., Lawrence, Kansas, tells how he was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He says: "I am now seventy years of age. About three years ago I experienced a coldness or numbness in the feet, then creeping up my legs until it reached my body. I grew very thin in flesh, my appetite was very poor and I did not relish my food. At last I became so bad I was unable to move about. I consulted several distinguished physicians, one telling me that I had locomotor ataxia, another that I had creeping paralysis. I took their medicines but they did me no good and I continued to grow worse. "One day nearly a year ago, a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I immediately commenced their use, throwing all other medicines away. Before I had finished my first box I found that they were benefiting me. I used twelve boxes in all and was perfectly cured. Although it is over six months since I used my last pill there has been no recurrence of the disease. My appetite is now good and my general health is better than it has been for many years."

To save a life when medical science fails is a miracle. To restore good health when hope has been abandoned is a miracle. To conquer disease long supposed incurable is a miracle. All this, and more, is accomplished by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If everybody understood the potent power of this wonderful remedy, much needless suffering would be prevented, many lives would be saved.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists. Prepared solely by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

The sporting editor of the Courier-Journal a certified check for \$5000 as a forfeit for \$50,000 that Lieutenant Gibson can beat any horse in the world, weight for age, at one and a half miles, the race to take place after Gibson's stake engagements at Saratoga, on the track offering the largest purse. Smith says he bars no horse in the world.

A special dispatch from Hyderabad, noting the rapid spread of cholera, says: In one division no fewer than forty-five famine camps have been attacked by the pestilence. The most virulent type is at Gujerat, where many thousands have perished. In the Gujerat camp alone there have been thousands of victims. An appalling loss of life seems inevitable.

The St. Louis car line strike is growing more serious. Mob interference is so general and the casualties so many that the authorities will arm the police with shotguns loaded with buckshot. Nearly seventy employees of the Transit company have been under the surgeon's care since the strike began. Organized labor was to parade May 19th 35,000 strong and a collision was feared.

Captain Philip A. Eloff, Jr., a grandson of President Krueger, was captured with part of his command in the last disastrous Boer attack on Mafeking. Eloff obtained some notoriety three years ago, when, for using offensive language regarding the Queen, he was relieved of his army command by President Krueger, tried by a special court and put under military arrest for a week.

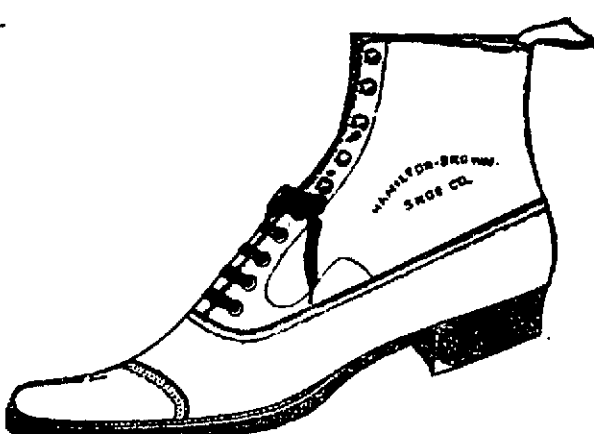
AN ANCIENT BELIEF.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demonic enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson.

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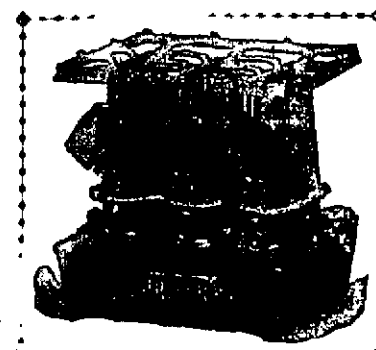
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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1900.

POSSIBILITIES OF PLAGUE.

Honolulu is now in regular steamship intercourse with four widely-separated places where there is bubonic plague: San Francisco, Sydney, Yokohama (Kanagawa) and Hongkong. It is likely that Kobe will soon be added to the list. Of course it follows that we are in continual danger, not only from individuals who may land here but particularly from freight and from rats. On any day we may hear that the pestilence has again appeared among us.

Looking at the danger optimistically we may take comfort in the thought that Honolulu is in better shape than it was last December to combat diseases of this kind. A great deal of low land has been filled in or drained. Cesspools have been emptied. Several new excavators have arrived and before long the sewers will be in working order. The public is watchful for bad smells and of a mind to keep the Board of Health up to its work. Under Dr. Wood the Board, in any event, is not likely to let Chinatown lapse into a tithing of the nastiness which cursed that quarter and through it the city, during the lax and feeble administration of Cooper. As at present governed and organized, therefore, Honolulu is able to meet the plague, if it lands, in full confidence of its ability to get the upper hand of the black destroyer.

But an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Economy must not stand in the way of safeguards at the waterfront—safeguards against the landing of rats or of unfumigated freight from infected ports. Happily the United States Government will be in charge of that important work after June 14th and there will be no lack of funds to labor with. Moreover the officials will be independent of local influences which are always at work to get concessions that ought not to be made. The local authorities, however, will have enough to do in looking out for rats, private habitations, public cleanliness and the like and in this work money should be laid out with a generous hand. Had the Cooper Board expended the bare time necessary to compel property-owners to live up to the sanitary law we should have escaped the million dollar plague. Now no reasonable sum of money should be spared to keep the city free of pestilence; for however easily we might handle it, the presence of the thing might mean an enormous loss in interrupted trade with the other islands and with the Mainland.

We do not write to alarm any one with the idea that the plague is here now or is sure to come; but to draw reasonable lessons from the fact that plague is returning to Oriental cities whence it was driven a few weeks ago and that there is more of it on our routes of commercial intercourse than ever before.

San Francisco's condolences to Honolulu may now be returned in unfumigated mail.

Two cent postage with the States after June 14th may enable Hawaiians to save enough to buy their war tax stamps.

Admiral Dewey has had his eyes opened at last but whether Mrs. Dewey has had hers opened also, remains to be seen. If not the Admiral may get his running orders any day as an independent candidate.

It is a matter of regret that Mr. McStocker's duties at Oahu did not permit him to become one of the delegates to the Territorial Republican Convention. A man of his trained political intelligence would be useful there in more ways than one. But Mr. McStocker, unfortunately for the party, has too much private business in hand to permit his giving up the time required for a trip to Honolulu.

The Boer envoys are victims of a Democratic conspiracy. They were told by Mr. Bryan's agents that they could get American aid for the twin republics though the object was merely to force President McKinley to disavow them in the face of their American sympathizers. They are sure to have had the co-shoulder at Washington by this time though a little common sense and a knowledge of American ways might have spared them the experience.

Attempts are again being made to introduce the Beglan hare to these islands and we are not sure but in the interregnum between June 14th and the meeting of the Legislature, they may succeed. If so we shall have a worse pest than the mongoose and a more prolific one than the cat. The hare let the Beglan hare run loose on these islands and every cane field and vegetable garden will have to take refuge behind a rabbit-proof fence. The cat and animals breed in only hares can and are most destructive in their habits.

PERILS IN THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It is with all consideration that a great part of the American people hear that the Monroe doctrine has lately brought the United States into danger, remote though it may be of a war with Germany. The feeling does not come of any doubt as to American safety in such a conflict, for between our navy and coast defenses the enemy could at least be kept off shore. But the United States, even for the sake of possible victories, cannot afford a war which would be a moral and sentimental and ridiculous; a battle for an idea that is out of date and for races which do not deserve sacrifice at American hands.

The Monroe doctrine was not of American origin. It was the device of an English premier, George Canning, who said when he promulgated it, that he had called a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old. It was Canning's idea to keep England's aggressive and covetous European rivals from getting strongholds in the two Americas, and President Monroe acquiesced because the weakness of the young republic was such that it wanted to be free from European proximity to the southward of its frontier for a long time to come. In that day Monroeism was a safeguard for us, as well as the Latin Americans, but the process of years has changed it, so far as we are concerned, to a vexation and a danger. What is Argentina to us that we should resent Italian jurisdiction there? What is Southern Brazil that we should fight rather than let the Germans establish their sovereignty and build their cities? How could such change menace us when Germany itself is nearer than Southern Brazil, and when trade would not be hampered under European government more than it is now?

If the United States had what it ought to have in return for the guarantees of the Monroe doctrine, our conclusion might be different. But this country is an unpaid and unappreciated policeman for all South America. Chile hates us, Peru refuses to pay its just debts to our citizens; and the bulk of the trade of all the Latin-American countries goes to Europe. Where do our safeguarded neighbors buy their textile fabrics, their machinery, their locomotives, their war ships, their military supplies, their merchant vessels? In Europe! Where do they travel and send their sons to be educated? To Europe! Who gets their concessions with the least trouble? Europeans get them. Why, then, so long as we do not fear military or naval stations in South America, having small trade in its waters, should we bristle up and propose to spend a billion of our hard-earned dollars, if need be, in keeping Europe from laying hands on South American soil? If Europe has about all the soil is good for, why should we dispute its ampler possession, seeing that we are not welcomed in the country ourselves?

Is it because we indulge a sadly-shaken faith in "sister republics?" These States of South America are not our sisters and they are not republics. We have no racial kinship with them, and they are more despoticisms under the republican name. Life and property are not sacred to their courts, religious tolerance is not known to their governments, constitutions are made to the order of every passing revolutionist. It would do no hurt to the cause of representative government if every State in South America, save those the United States might think it advisable to annex, passed under the sway of Europe. And it would be, withal, a manifest advantage to trade, for, in its present hands, South America will not develop its resources, while in the hands of energetic outsiders it would soon become a hive of industry. That country needs partition among active and forceful hands as much as China does, and for the same cause.

To stand out for the Monroe doctrine against a combination of powers, or a superior naval power, would be impossible, as we are now fixed for ships; it is clear enough to everyone that such enemies could land their armies on South American soil and laugh at us. To adequately safeguard the Southern continent against a powerful foe would require of us a navy as large as Great Britain's; an army as large as Germany's. Either would be a bad investment, considering the meagre returns that would follow in South America, even from the most complete success in war.

One bold voice has been raised in favor of abandoning the Monroe doctrine, at least in so far as it applies south of the Isthmus—and that is the voice of Captain Mahan. In an article in a current magazine Captain Mahan shows that the military scope of the contract we entered into seventy-five years ago is too much to carry, and he advises a change of base. Our interests, says this gifted writer and officer, now follow lines running east and west rather than north and south; Asia and not South America has become our golden apple. "Is it longer necessary for the United States to burden itself with a guaranty of the territorial integrity of South American States?" There is but one answer to the question, and it is an answer every thoughtful American will give when he considers the possibilities that may come of carrying the burden longer.

A NEWSPAPER HOODOO.

A singular fatality attaches in the United States to the newspaper which bears a party name. Of the twenty or thirty "Republicans" or "Democrats" started in New York during the last three decades no important journal survives. The same is approximately true of journalism in other climes. There are "Heralds" and "Suns," "Gazettes" and "Records" galore but the "Republicans" and "Democrats" are few and far-between. Generally those which succeed under a party name do so by professing opposite principles from the ones which the title naturally suggests. Thus the Springfield "Republican" is not Republican but Mugwump; the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" is not Democratic but Republican; the old St. Louis "Republican" (now "Republican") built itself up by being Democratic; the Rochester "Democrat" is Republican; the Denver "Republican" is for free silver. Washington city used to have a daily called the "Republican" but it failed so miserably, despite a galaxy of able writers that no one at the capital has since dared to challenge the hoodoo. Roscoe Conkling, at the zenith of his fame lent his influence to a Utica "Republican," but the paper failed in fourteen months at a loss of \$100,000. The Los Angeles "Republican" after sinking a fortune, joined the innumerable caravan which moves to the pale realms of bankruptcy. Why people have such an aversion to a newspaper which lives up to a party name may perhaps be accounted for by a wholesome popular distrust of the "organ" which is committed to the thick and thin support of something which may come to deserve reproof. This theory is borne out by the fact that the only successful political papers in America are those which are independent within the party they serve and wholly reject the theory that "if a man is corrupt he should still be voted for." Examples in New York are the World, Journal, Sun and Tribune. These papers never stop at a warrantable party criticism and they thrive while the hide-bound organs languish.

The relief of Mafeking came just in time for the little garrison which had been starved out. Its defense which was marked from the first by dog grit and pluck, met a great deal of the discouragement of the Boers. Pretty soon the latter will have a chance to taste the pleasure of a return siege.

The Dewey special got the right of way on all the Southern railroads but unluckily for the Admiral none of those lines have terminal facilities at the White House.

No Englishman has had the bad taste to introduce a Filipino sympathy resolution in the House of Commons, though it must be confessed that the pro-Boer demagogues in Congress have earned the return slap.

Between the Democrats who are making an outcry against expansion and those who are hurrahing for a Boer protectorate, the historic mule of the party is never quite sure whether he is trotting out of the party corral or galloping in.

Kansas reports that a car could be lifted by the mortgages which will be lifted by the farmers of that State this year. If that is the case the sooner the Republican managers get the car in running order as an exhibit in the campaign, the better for McKinley.

On May 4th Sydney reported a total of 196 cases of plague and sixty-three deaths. The policy of tearing down infected houses and wharves supersedes that of fire but it is yet to be seen whether it is as efficacious. Men who dismantle a plague-stricken structure run great danger of catching the disease.

It is now declared that the bubonic plague has existed in San Francisco for some months past. Despite the anxiety of the Chamber of Commerce and the press to cover up the facts, they have finally made their way to the public and vessels leaving the great California seaport must act accordingly. Stringent regulations are about to be enforced and every effort made to confine the scourge to narrow limits.

The same kind of feeling is growing between the United States and Germany that seethed and boiled for so many years between the United States and Spain and finally brought on the explosion of 1898. It was caused primarily by German efforts to exclude American ships and other products and has been agitated of late by the hostility of the Kaiser towards the Monroe doctrine. Both countries are now trying to excite the other in Navy building as it is recognized that, if war should come, the battles would occur on the sea.

THE PUBLIC MUST HELP

Rescue Home to Make An Appeal.

MONEY FOR A LOCATION

Committee Decides to Purchase Property on Punchbowl Slopes to Care for Unfortunates.

The friends of the Rescue Home movement and those who have applauded the efforts of the church workers to rid Honolulu of the bad element among the Japanese, are to be given an opportunity to place the seal of their approval upon the good work in a practical manner.

The Rescue Home committee has decided to ask the general public to assist in the raising of a lump sum of \$2,500, which is necessary to purchase a fine piece of property on the slopes of Punchbowl, to be used as a haven of refuge for unfortunate women of any nationality who are desirous of leaving lives of sin.

A meeting of the general committee was held yesterday morning at Central Union Church at 9:30 o'clock. This committee consists of representative women from every church organization in Honolulu. They have come to a point where the need of ready cash is an absolute necessity for the carrying on of the work mapped out. If this is not forthcoming the entire structure of their hopes will fall of its object, and no ready relief to the unfortunate women who have signified their intention of abandoning their life can be extended.

A vote was taken as to the manner of procedure, and resulted in adopting the plan proposed—that funds be raised to purchase a fourteen years' lease where an ideal home on Punchbowl can be maintained. The premises are improved with six well built cottages. There is an orchard established on the property, which would be helpful in maintaining the place. With the water rates thrown in, the institution would be put to an expense of about \$175 a year.

Mr. Theodore Richards, the treasurer of the home, leaves today in the Hongkong Maru for the Coast, and in his absence it is thought that the Salvation Army will take up the practical work which has fallen to his share in the past. The aim will also be to put itself in correspondence with the New York headquarters and request that an officer trained in rescue home work be sent to Honolulu to take charge of the station.

It was stated at the meeting that there will be accommodations for nearly a score of women at the start, and extra rooms can be added when necessary. Several Japanese women are waiting a practical demonstration of the utility of such a home before severing their associations with the men who claim to own them body and soul. When assured that a home awaits them where they are certain of protection from the vengeance of their masters, many will come under the wing of the organization. The fate which they believed would befall Mio, the Japanese woman who testified against the procurers in the recent trial before Judge Frear, has prevented most of the Japanese women from taking any decisive step.

Mrs. C. M. Hyde is chairman of the committee and has been an earnest worker on the project for some time. The ladies associated with her are taking an active interest and will canvass in certain quarters where they feel certain their requests for money will not be met with a refusal.

There are at present three women in charge of the general committee who are desirous of leaving the islands permanently. Two are Japanese and one is part Portuguese. The Salvation Army will be instrumental in assisting them to their destinations.

HORSE TOOK A RUN.

Leaves Hack Shafts and Makes a Dash for Liberty.

A horse became separated yesterday forenoon from a hack in which he was harnessed and started on a wild run with the shafts up Queen street. He was caught near the Opera House, more scared than hurt, although he was badly bruised by the shafts dangling about his legs. The hack, left to its own volition, started easily for the wharf and was stopped as it neared the edge of the dock.

The driver received an ugly bruise on his forehead, having been pulled over the dashboard with considerable violence when the shafts became disengaged from the hack. Loose pins are supposed to have caused the trouble.

Pioneer Mill Company.

At a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Pioneer Mill Company held yesterday, it was decided that the capital stock be increased by issuing \$250,000 more in stock, and also to bond the company for \$500,000. With the added revenue thus derived the completion of the railroad belonging to the plantation is assured. It was also arranged that dividends of 2 per cent per month shall be paid hereafter commencing on August 1st.

Mrs. Moanahuli, wife of Judge Moanahuli, came up on the Noeau Saturday.

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

It was the necessity for an honest, reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla unequalled curative power.

Its wonderful record of cures has made it America's Greatest Medicine.

Rosy Cheeks — "I have good health and rosy cheeks, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It builds me up and saves doctor bills." Mary A. Burke, East Clair St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's sarsaparilla.

BACHELORS ATTENTION!

Single-Men's Lodging Will Be Built.

TO OPPOSE THE SALOON

A Four-Story Building to Be Erected to Cater to Comforts of Honoluluans.

A rooming house for single men is in the air. Representative business men are behind the scheme. Plans for a four-story building, with rooms especially arranged to meet the needs of the bachelors of Honolulu are in the hands of Ripley & Dickey, the architects. The interior arrangements of the three upper stories have been studied with the design of making them suitable to the needs of young men who are earning fair salaries but are compelled to pay large room rent.

The scheme is in the nature of an anti-saloon movement whereby the promoters expect to place in the new building all the attractions which a saloon offers, minus intoxicants and all the bad features which the religious workers deplore. It is proposed to start the building on the plan adopted and put into effect by Bishop Potter of New York, whose Temperance Saloons have been a success despite the opposition manifested by those who predicted failure at the start.

A lease option is held by the promoters from the Bishop Estate of a valuable corner on Nuuanu and Bernand streets, opposite Queen Emma hall. The plans now in course of writing are intended for a building at this corner. However if there is any hitch, a different location has been placed at their disposal. The building is to cost \$80,000, and on this account it is deemed advisable to purchase a lot outright. Even a forty year's lease would hardly answer for the erection of such a valuable building. \$30,000 has been guaranteed by a business man who takes considerable interest in movements of this character, so there will be no obstacle at the outset.

Building operations will probably commence next September. Mr. Theodore Richards will return from New York about that time, and expects to be primed with information upon the subject of such a movement. He states that in Liverpool and Manchester there are fifty to sixty of these Temperance Saloons which pay over five per cent in Honolulu it is proposed that six per cent be the lowest profit. This can be accomplished by letting out the rooms from \$6 to \$15 a month, furnished. Baths, billiard parlors, reading rooms, a temperance bar where soft drinks are served and a roof garden, replete with conveniences and home attractions are outlined in the plans.

The matter has been under consideration for many months and new backers are being enrolled from week to week. The money for the project is nearly all promised and the only thing needed is the ownership of the property upon which the block is to be erected.

DIAMOND THIEF WANTED.

Warning Circular Sent Out Broadcast for George P. Hill.

William P. Sullivan, Chief of Police of San Francisco, has sent a circular to Marshal Brown, describing George P. Hill, the San Francisco diamond thief, for whom a warrant for grand larceny has been issued. Hill, while employed as a butler in the suburban home of a wealthy San Francisco family, stole from a casket eleven pieces of diamond jewelry, valued at about \$10,000. The crime was committed on May 4, 1900, and Hill disappeared on the following day, after having disposed of a portion of the stolen property in San Francisco pawn shops.

Four pieces of the stolen property have been recovered. The largest is described as follows: Age, 22 to 25 years; height, 5 feet 5 inches; had teeth, several gone from upper left side, face smooth shaven, speaks with an English accent. When Hill fled he had with him one double case gold filled watch, No. 4666790, one dress suit case of brown alligator leather, one dress suit case of smooth brown leather.

HIS HAND BLOWN OFF

Native Fisherman Hurt at Waikiki.

GIANT POWDER EXPLODES

Was in the Surf When Premature Ignition Causes a Shocking Accident.

A Hawaiian fisherman met with a terrible accident in the surf at Waikiki yesterday morning shortly before noon, and now lies in the hospital minus his right hand and with his right eye out of its socket. A giant powder explosion was the cause.

The unfortunate man, accompanied by a companion, went out early in the forenoon to catch fish. A native canoe was used, and in this they took a small quantity of giant powder. They were to stun and bring to the surface the fish by exploding it. They were engaged in their work opposite McCandless' premises, and seeing an opportunity to make a good catch, the canoe was stopped and one of the men got out into water waist deep.

In his right hand he held a stick of giant powder with fuse attached, and in the left hand a piece of flannel and some matches. In some unaccountable manner the flannel caught fire from the matches. The fuse was ignited, and suddenly, without the slightest warning a terrific explosion took place. The Hawaiian gave a cry of pain and fell back into the water.

When the smoke cleared away the native in the canoe saw the wounded man regain control of himself and swim toward the boat. His right arm was held above the water, and it was then seen that the right hand had been blown off at the wrist. The man's face was also terribly torn and covered with blood, and there was nothing left of the right eye but a blackened socket.

The victim possessed unlimited nerve for he swam steadily with one hand and was pulled into the canoe, which was headed for the shore. The police department was telephoned and the patrol wagon went to the scene post haste and the wounded man was conveyed to the Queen's Hospital in the vehicle.

Despite the loss of blood and the exertions of the Hawaiian after being so badly injured, no fears are entertained as to his not recovering.

FINE SPECIMEN OF ACCOUNTING

Finance Committee Has Summarized Plague Expenses on One Big Sheet.

One of the finest specimens of accounting work ever made in the islands is that of the "plague bills," just completed by Mr. Beale. He has just completed the arduous task of computing, classifying and summarizing all the bills contracted during the plague epidemic from December up to the time the last person was sent out of the detention camps, for the Finance Committee.

The accounts cover a sheet nearly three feet long and between eighteen and twenty inches wide. The figures are in red, black, blue and yellow inks, which more fully present to the eye an easy reading of separate accounts, and enables the Auditor's office to make quicker progress in reconciling the accounts.

Every camp, the pest house, the Board of Health office, the morgue, the fumigating stations and in fact every branch of service has a separate space. The expenses taken from the vouchers in lump sums are set down for each camp under separate heads. For instance, at Kalahe camp, under the head of "provisions," the expenses for each month of the camp's existence are noted; under "building material" the same character of classification is carried out.

Similar classifications from the other camps are observed and all summarized at one side of the sheet. By this means the totals are exposed in plain sight, making it easy to sum up the grand total, which is something like \$540,000.

The books, accounts, vouchers and bills have all been sent to the Board of Health office in readiness for inspection at the Board meeting to be held tomorrow afternoon.

George R. Carter, who has been instrumental in clearing up the plague accounts, suggests that the big balance sheet would show up well in a glass-covered frame.

IN THE COURTS.

Progress of Suits and Filing of Papers Yesterday.

Judge Davis has made an order increasing the annual allowance for Ruth and George Richardson, minors, as prayed for in the petition of Mrs. Amelia Richardson, the mother. The allowance is raised from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per annum, to commence from May 1, 1899.

George R. Carter has filed his account as administrator of the estate of Edward Dowsett, deceased, in which he charges himself with \$24,230.48 and gives expenses at \$23,680.33, leaving a balance of \$550.15.

HAWAII AND MAUI SELECT REPUBLICAN DELEGATES

Lively Primary in the Rainy City.

TWO TICKETS IN FIELD

Conventions Following Elections Act
Harmoniously and Choose
Representatives.

The first primary election in the history of politics in Hilo came off on Saturday, May 19, without a single scrap. There being two tickets in the field the workers of each hustled for votes in a manner that would reflect credit upon any ward in a city many times the size of Hilo where the methods of politicians are better known than in Hilo.

On Friday six of the nominees of the mass meeting withdrew their names from the ticket making it necessary to form other combinations. With the absence of S. L. Desha and L. M. Whitehouse in Honolulu the original McStocker ticket was two men shy and the friends of the ticket were asked to vote for either Capt. Andrews, J. R. Wilson and Ben Brown, making a selection of two out of the three mentioned. Before the polls opened the "Purity of the Ballot" party sprung another ticket on the public already marked as a guidance for their party friends who were unable to read English and as an intimation to others that the men whose names were so marked were just about right to be delegates.

Some Queer Politics.

These tickets contained the full twenty-one names and opposite the name of each who had withdrawn was printed "resigned." At the top was printed in bold black type "Anti-Ring Ticket" followed by instructions in English, Hawaiian and Portuguese, as follows: "When you get your official ticket from the judges at the poll, vote for the names marked X. Those marked 'resigned' will not stand. A vote cast for them is thrown away." Some of the voters were so anxious to follow the instructions that they dropped this anti-ring ticket in the ballot box and took the official ballot to the runners outside for them to mark up for the next willing voter and so it ran on. The names of the candidates to be voted for on this anti-ring ticket were printed in capital letters while those who were not were in small type. The candidates were:

W. Vannatta, Joe Vierra, F. S. Lyman, G. F. Afonso, E. E. Richards, W. H. Smith, J. R. Wilson.

McStocker to the Front.

It will be remembered that of these Messrs. Vannatta and Vierra were on the original ticket named by the friends of F. B. McStocker at the mass meeting. Down at Waiakea it was given out that there were 250 votes against McStocker, but the estimate was too large. Bob Andrews looked after the men and of the thirty-four votes cast, thirty-one had the cross mark opposite McStocker's name. Out at Wainaku only ten votes were polled, the people paying little attention to the event. Richards carried the precinct, getting the full vote to McStocker's one. At Olua the eighty-one votes were split up in twenty-one different ways, but Mac led with the full vote. At Kaunamana he led with nine votes. The combined efforts to beat him failed and the Herald won out in the proposition to send him to the convention. Of the five original candidates on the ticket but one, J. H. McDonough, was defeated, and his failure to win may be attributed to his business requiring his entire attention within the hotel.

At Hilo Court House

At Hilo Court House where most of the votes were polled Joe Vierra headed the list at the close of the count and this may be accounted for by the fact that of the 125 Portuguese who voted there many of them marked only the names of Vierra and Afonso and it looked for a time as though Afonso was a sure winner, but the total vote showed he was defeated by Ben Brown by only one vote. Mr. Afonso has under consideration a plan to contest the election.

The Hawaiians did not show up in numbers at any of the precincts, only fifty-eight voting at the Court House. It seems they have received papers from Honolulu instructing them to stay from the polls and they regarded the advice. More votes were cast in Hilo town than in the five precincts last year: Olua, Waiakea, Kaunamana, Wainaku and Hilo town; 314 votes having been recorded by the tally clerks. Only about one-third of the Anglo-Saxons went to the polls. Following is the report of the judges, the names of the delegates elected being in capital letters:

F. B. MCSTOCKER	284
S. L. DESHA	44
W. VANNATTA	288
J. VIERRA	318
L. M. WHITEHOUSE	29
CARL S. SMITH	219
J. H. McDONOUGH	147
F. S. LYMAN	141
J. R. WILSON	40
R. J. GUARD	91
G. F. AFONSO	150
E. E. RICHARDS	164
E. N. HOLMES	29
J. RYAN	28
Capt. Andrews	115
BEN BROWN	151
W. H. SMITH	74

J. H. Howland
J. R. WILSON
A. RICHLEY
Judge Hapai
W. S. Wise

Messrs. Desha, J. V. Smith, E. N. Holmes, J. H. Howland, A. Richley and Judge Hapai announced their withdrawal before the polls were opened. The friends of the McStocker ticket did not vote for Whitehouse because he was in Honolulu and would not be here in time to sit in the convention. W. S. Wise was not a candidate. The four original Herald men each polled over 200 votes, while not one on the "Anti-Ring Ticket" reached the 200 mark. The local convention are as follows:

Delegates from the other precincts to

Papaikou—Moir and Weight.

Honoumou—J. K. Dillon.

Laupahoehoe—W. G. Walker.

Honokaa—Kaiser.

Kukuihaele—W. Y. Horner.

Pohiki—W. H. C. Campbell.

In the Second District.

In the Second district, Kau had no meeting and no election, and consequently will have no representation in the convention. Kona people took an interest in the affair and completed an organization and held an election. The Waimea folks did the same, and so did Kohala. It was decided to hold the convention at Kailua instead of Waimea on account of its being more central. Kohala elected Fraser, Holstein and Kekuewa, and they will be represented in the convention by Kaelemakule, Eben Low and John McGuire, the Waimea delegates.

Honolulu sends M. F. Scott, Kona sends John Paris, George Kamao and W. Greenwell. Hoonaka will be represented by William Wright.

McStocker Would Not Go.

Mr. Richards was not a candidate before the convention, he merely represented nearly everyone else who had expressed a willingness to go to Honolulu as a delegate. Nor would he permit it to be said after constituting himself the nominator of twelve persons, as delegates that he had prepared a slate. There seemed to be a great waste of time in electing a chairman, for, all things considered, Mr. Richards showed by his actions an entire willingness to be the whole convention, and ten other delegates apparently agreed with him. The matter of credentials, organization or any other formality, was of secondary consideration to the slate. Since last Friday it was known that F. B. McStocker would decline to go to Honolulu as a delegate, and for that reason only his name was not mentioned as a candidate. Even his opponents at the election agreed that he was a proper person to send with the delegation, and only a few minutes before the convention was called to order he was asked to reconsider the matter and accept the nomination. Three of the men on the original McStocker ticket were elected yesterday to go to Honolulu as delegates. Persons who think that McStocker has been turned down will have one more guess.—Herald.

THE CONVENTION ACTION.

Delegates to Honolulu Named With Little Delay.

The first primary convention was called in the Court House at 10:30 Wednesday morning with the following delegates present: A. Horner, W. Y. Horner, G. Kaiser, J. T. Moir, E. J. Weight, E. E. Richards, Joe Vierra, W. Vannatta, C. S. Smith, F. B. McStocker, Ben Brown, J. C. Dillon, W. G. Walker, and J. R. Wilson.

Carl S. Smith called the delegates to order and asked for the election of a temporary chairman. Several were nominated and declined; finally Judge Smith was nominated and elected, and J. K. Dillon elected temporary secretary. These were afterwards elected as permanent officers.

Richards in a Hurry.

E. E. Richards called for the nomination of delegates to attend the Honolulu convention. Mr. McStocker suggested that it would be better to make haste slowly; the first business in order was the appointment of a committee on credentials and one on rules and permanent organization. The present organization was but temporary, and a permanent one should be established.

Richards said that it was all useless, the delegates know in their own minds that they were elected and that was all that was necessary.

McStocker said that he was willing to agree to anything that would save time but he did not wish the question of validity of the election of any of the delegates to arise in the Territorial convention.

McStocker's motion to appoint committees was lost by a vote of 10 to 3. Richards moved the nominations be made. McStocker protested on the ground that there was no knowledge that the delegates had been elected except the information contained in the newspapers. Richards' motion was put and carried, and he drew from his pocket a slip of paper and reading from a list the following names placed them in nomination: Albert Horner, A. B. Loebenstein, F. S. Lyman, C. S. Smith, W. S. Wise, W. H. Smith, S. L. Desha, John A. Scott, J. H. McDonough, W. H. C. Campbell, J. K. Dillon and N. C. Willifong. Every one forgot to make a motion to adjourn so the business went on.

Said His Work Was Crude.

McStocker remarked that it was customary for delegates to confer with each other regarding candidates, but it did not seem to be the case here. In view of the comment over the slate at the mass meeting he considered Mr. Richards' work rather crude.

Richards explained that he had consulted several people and they seemed satisfied with the ticket. Mr. McStocker said he had no objection to any of the names but he wanted to suggest that each precinct be entitled to nominate a representative. He thought this was fair but as Mr. Richards had seen fit to nominate all the delegates he presumed his suggestion had come too late.

Richards thought the idea was good enough but did not believe it right to tie a man down to any one person. He had talked with representatives from the other precincts and believed that would be their view. McStocker said Richards had evidently overlooked Olua as a precinct. He then put his suggestion in the form of a motion which carried on ayes and noes.

Mr. Richards called for a standing vote which merely proved that the first was correct. It was then decided to call for nominations. J. R. Wilson nominated A. B. Loebenstein and another discussion followed as to his action in making nominations without consulting other delegates. In order that this could be done a recess of five minutes was taken during which eleven of the delegates held caucus.

Those Who Were Chosen.

When the meeting was called to order W. G. Walker of Ooakala nominated W. H. Smith. Joe Vierra nominated A. B. Loebenstein. W. Y. Horner nominated Carl S. Smith. G. Kaiser nominated M. V. Holmes. J. A. Scott by Albert Horner. J. K. Dillon by F. B. McStocker. It was then decided to elect five delegates to represent Hilo, and E. E. Richards named F. S. Lyman, W. S. Wise, S. L. Desha, J. H. McDonough, W. H. C. Campbell and N. C. Willifong. Joe Vierra managed to catch his breath long enough to nominate G. F. Afonso. Of the seven the five receiving the highest number of votes would be declared elected. The result of the vote was as follows:

S. L. Desha, 14.
J. H. McDonough, 13.
G. F. Afonso, 3.
N. C. Willifong, 12.
F. S. Lyman, 14.
W. H. C. Campbell, 3.
W. S. Wise, 10.

The delegates nominated by the precinct delegates were elected by acclamation and the meeting adjourned.—Herald.

MAUI, May 28.—On Wednesday, the 23rd, the first Republican district convention in the history of Maui was held in the Wailuku court house. At 2:30 p. m. A. N. Kepoikai, as chairman, called the delegates to order. D. C. Lindsay of Pala was chosen secretary.

The committee on credentials, A. Baldwin, Geo. Hons and F. W. Hardy, approved the following as duly accredited delegates:

D. H. Kahauliello from Pukoo precinct, Molokai.
R. C. Searle from Kaanapali precinct.

Geo. Hons, Wailuku; T. M. Church, Kahului; A. N. Kepoikai, Liupalakua; H. A. Baldwin, D. C. Lindsey, J. Kallino and F. W. Hardy, Hamakua and Makawao.

H. Howell, Hana; and D. P. Kapewa, Keaneae; (the proxy of the latter being presented by H. Howell).

Kipahulu and Kalaupapa sent no delegates.

D. H. Kaaukai and E. H. Carleton both appeared as delegates from Lahaina which was entitled to but one representative.

After some investigation and discussion the convention admitted E. H. Carleton as the duly authorized delegate.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of delegates to the Honolulu convention of the 30th. The following were chosen:

Molokai—D. H. Kahauliello, J. H. Mahoe, Joel Nakaleka.
Lahaina—R. C. Searle, M. McCann.
Wailuku—A. N. Kepoikai, Geo. Hons, W. J. Lowrie, J. W. Kalua.

Hana—H. Howell, A. Hocking.
Makawao—C. D. Loveland, R. F. Engle, W. O. Aiken, E. B. Carley, A. F. Tavaraz, John Kallino, Peter Noa.

The apportionment of delegates was made according to the number of votes cast in each precinct at the last regular election. According to this principle, Molokai was entitled to but one delegate—but inasmuch as D. H. Kahauliello declared that a Republican club had been recently formed there with an enrollment of 150 Hawaiian citizens (all natives); the Hana and Lahaina representatives each granted Molokai one delegate from the number apportioned to their districts.

During the convention there was no attempt at campaign oratory, and no one present seemed to have "any ax to grind."

Everything was conducted in a simple, business-like manner rather foreign to ordinary politics. It is to be hoped that all future political conventions will act as simply and as harmoniously.

THE LIMIT OF THE LAW.

Murderer Ester Sentenced to Twenty Years in Prison.

(From Saturday's Daily)

William Ester, convicted by jury on Wednesday of manslaughter in the first degree, appeared before Judge Stanley yesterday morning for sentence. The Judge sentenced the defendant to the full term of twenty years imprisonment at hard labor, and to pay the costs of the case, \$18 50. Ester received the sentence in perfect silence. Not a muscle of his face moved, and he readily placed himself in the custody of the police officer.

Before sentence was passed Mr. Creighton, attorney for the prisoner, appeared and presented to the Court a motion for a new trial, which was submitted without argument. Judge Stanley denied the motion, to which Mr. Creighton noted an exception.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Dr. C. B. Cooper left on the Mariposa for the Coast where he will recuperate.



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